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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916

西曆年九月十九日第三種郵便

10 CENTS

JABLONITZA FALLS BEFORE ADVANCING ARMY OF THE TSAR

Russians Are Now Within
25 Miles of Import-
ant Pass

GET 1,350 CAPTIVES

Make Progress in Difficult
Mountainous Region To-
wards Diarbekir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 21.—An official
communiqué reports: We are ad-
vancing in the region of the Stokhod,
where, on the 18th and 19th, we cap-
tured 1,350 prisoners, eighteen
machine-guns and other war-
material.

We captured Jablonitza, 25 miles
south-east of Jablonitza Pass.

The fighting on the Caucasian front
is now taking place in a difficult and
mountainous region in the direction of
Diarbekir, where the Russians, having
successfully conquered the heights,
are advancing on the western slopes
between Erzincan and Mush, in order
to outflank the Turks operating
on the front Mush-Bitlis.

Hindenburg Stops Effort
To Cross the Beresina
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Head-
quarters, August 20.—Eastern theater.
On the front of General von Hinden-
burg, the Russian attempts to cross
the Beresina, north-east of Djeljatith,
were frustrated. On both sides of the
Rucka-Czervicze, the combat with the
Russians who crossed the Stokhod
is going on. Successful counter-
attacks brought in at this place six
officers, 367 men and six machine-
guns.

East of Kiselin, the Russians were
driven from several advanced trenches.
On the front of Archduke Charles,
north of the Carpathians, no incident
of importance occurred.

German troops conquered the height
of Kreta, south of Zabie. They
further repulsed strong hostile
counter-attacks against Magura
height.

Official Austro-Hungarian report
(delayed).—Vienna, August 16.—On
the front of Archduke Charles, in the
Capul sector, the height of Staro-
buczyna was captured. Thus, the allied
troops consolidated their success. The
fighting in this sector was extremely
violent.

Near Horozanka and west of
Monasterzycka, the Austro-Hun-
garians repulsed violent Russian
attacks. In one place, the enemy
entered our trenches, but were
ejected by counter-attacks.

On the front of General von Hinden-
burg, detachments of the Polish
Legion advanced successfully south
of Hulevica, on the Stokhod.

Vienna, August 17.—On the front of
Archduke Charles, in the Capul sector,
the height of Staro-buczyna was
stormed. South of the Moldava and
the Upper Bystosza, the Russian
advances failed.

On the front of General von Hinden-
burg, General von Boehm-Ermoll had
very violent engagements yesterday
between Perpeliki and Pinjake. The
enemy, during more than 12 hours,
drove masses uninterruptedly against
our positions.

Most of the attacks broke down
before our barricades. As near as
Manyov, the enemy temporarily
entered our trenches, but were ejected
by our reserves. Our losses are
small, those of the enemy extra-
ordinarily heavy.

Vienna, August 18.—On the front
of Archduke Charles, the allied
troops storming the Staro-buczyna
mountain brought in 200 prisoners
and two machine-guns. South of
Horozanka, the Austro-Hungarian
battalions ejected the enemy from
an advanced trench. The Turkish
troops in the army of Count Bothmer
repulsed Russian attempts to attack.

On the front of General von
Hindenburg, the enemy suffered
such defeats during the last days
from Boehm-Ermoll's army that

(Continued on Page 2)

Four Found Guilty in Opium Smuggling Case; Gen. Lee Is Fined \$1,000; Two Acquitted

Gen. Yih Hsing-zoh and Soong Woo-dong Go Free;
Conduct of Taoyin Left for Investigation

British Assessor Grant Jones and
Magistrate Yui, in the Mixed Court,
yesterday, disposed of the six prison-
ers before them in connection with
the record opium smuggling case.

General Yih Hsing-zoh was ac-
quitted, leaving the Court, said the
Assessor, without any stain at all on
his character. Soong Woo-dong was
also discharged, it being held that
there was not sufficient evidence
against him.

Sung Sze-gee, in consideration of
his youth and subordinate position,
was sentenced to four months im-
prisonment; Wong Tsoh-hsun, held
to be guilty without any mitigating
circumstances, nine months; Wong
Tah-san, three months; and General
Lee Tsoong-ho, fined \$1,000.

"It has been a painful case,"

the Assessor concluded, "especially
for those of us who wish well for
the country in which we live. We
have the conduct of the Taoyin for
investigation."

Mr. S. Fessenden opened for the
defending counsel. The evidence, he
said, showed that considerably more
opium was brought in to Shanghai
and disposed of in other ways than
the amount accounted for by the
statements made to the court. Also,
it was brought in and removed by
one or more of the members of the
Yuman party not at present in
custody.

Speaking for General Lee, he said
there could be no doubt but that he
was specially summoned by the
Taoyin to assist that official. The
Taoyin was a man of relatively high
rank and, bearing in mind Chinese
customs, even though he might be
technically wrong, it would be very
difficult for the General not to have
done what he was asked to do.

A foreigner surely would be more
easily dealt with if he did some-
thing wrong at the request of his
Consul than if he did it by himself.
Counsel was not able to form any
definite opinion of his own, but,
possibly, the Taoyin did what he
considered it was for a Chinese official
in his position to do—and with
a mind to Chinese customs. He
might have acted as he considered
best and, in so doing, have involved
others.

Having regard to Sung Sze-gee's age
—he is only 21—and his subordinate
position, he submitted that it must

be obvious that he was not in a position
to finance or work such a huge
proposition as that the court was
investigating. Similarly, it was un-
likely that he would have intimate
knowledge of such a large quantity of
luggage as the party brought with them.

Further, being little more than a
boy and under the control of a high
military officer, Tong Chi-jui, to
whom it had been shown at least
four of the cases of opium belonged
and again having regard to Chinese
customs and the fact that he came
from Yunnan, which was not so
much under foreign influence as
some other provinces, even if he had
known that the cases contained
opium, he could not have refused his
superior's order to take charge of them.

Mr. Wright pleaded that Wong
Tsoh-hsun was the victim of circum-
stances, being in the position he was
because of events over which he
had no control. There was no direct
evidence against him and it had only
been shown that, when some of the
opium was found, he was prevailed
upon by the other members of the
party to get into communication with
the Taoyin and see what could be done.

Mr. Tavares urged that nothing
had been made out to incriminate
Soong Woo-dong or Wang Tah-san,
for though the former's manner in the
box might not have impressed the
court, all that could be said was that,
having learned something of the
affair after it had occurred, he simply
sought not to incriminate himself.

Mr. Priestwood said that it seemed
almost unnecessary to address the
court on behalf of General Yih. There

had been nothing to show on what he
was arrested beyond the suspicion
that the whole of the party were im-
plicated.

Mr. Musso reviewed at length the
evidence for the prosecution. Against
three of the men, he said, there was
direct evidence. General Lee admitted
being guilty in a modified degree.
Wong admitted being in charge of four
boxes of opium. As to Wong Tsoh-
hsun, "if there is anybody guilty, it is
he." They had it from his own mouth
that he took the leading part in all

(Continued on Page 2)

One U-Boat Captain Destroys 1,000 Vessels

Forstmann Credited With Caus-
ing Allies Loss of 150
Million Dollars

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 20.—Lieutenant-
Captain Walter Forstmann has
received the highest Military Order
Pour le Mérite for his distinguished
services in submarines. Forstmann is
one of the oldest and most successful
submarine commanders. He has
sunk up to now 1,000 hostile ships,
including warships, patrol-ships and
transports of a total value of about
150 million Dollars. Forstmann was
successful in numerous engagements
and was repeatedly the object of
British attempts to trap him, but
always brought his submarine safely
back.

A despatch from London says that
the 9,000-ton Italian liner *Stampalia*
has been sunk. The New York agents
of the *Stampalia* state that they were
advised two weeks ago that the sailing
of the ship was cancelled. They
therefore opined the ship was in
Government service.

British Ship Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—The British
steamer *Swedish Prince* (3,712 tons)
has been sunk.

The Weather

Variable breezes. The typhoon is
moving away to the south of Japan.
The maximum temperature recorded
yesterday was 86.6 and the minimum
64.4, the figures for the corresponding
day last year being respectively 93.8
and 74.5.

(Continued on Page 2)

Navy Bill Passed For
President's Signature

Army Bill Vetoed Because It
Did Not Affect Retired
Officers

Special Cable to The China Press

Washington, August 19.—The
Navy Bill, including the special naval
appropriation measures, has passed
both branches of Congress and is
now awaiting the President's signature.
The bill, as amended, passed both
branches with overwhelming majorities.

The Army Appropriation Bill, after
having been vetoed by the President,
has been amended to meet with his
desires and has been introduced in
the house. The President vetoed
the original bill, when he found
that the retired army officers did
not come under the executive control
in the matter of court martial.

The President also objected to the
revisions of the articles of war
which, he contended, were not
suitable at the present uncertain
state of the relations between
nations.

British Casualties
In West Decreasing

Less Than Quarter Now Com-
pared with Those When
Offensive Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—It is worthy of
note that the casualties arriving in
England from France are not a
quarter what they were at the opening
of the British offensive.

Giant British Howitzer Figures in Big Drive



GIANT BRITISH HOWITZER

This is one of the new British howitzers pounding at the German lines in the great allied offensive.

This is the first time these monsters of destruction have been brought into play, and the great offensive which

is now on was probably delayed until the British had placed these guns, through means of little gauge rail-

roads, on the allied front in France.

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London, August 21.—The text of the
communiqué issued by General

Sir Douglas Haig, yesterday evening,

is as follows: At noon on Sunday, the
enemy delivered a strong attack on

the new line we have established

for about half-a-mile from the western

corner of High Wood. They succeeded

in reaching this line at certain

points, but were driven out again by

our infantry, who immediately re-

occupied the trench. Subsequent

hostile attacks broke down under

our artillery fire.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit, today,

we gained a further portion of the
enemy's trenches. The enemy heavily

shelled different portions of our

front, more especially Hamel and

Mally. Elsewhere, nothing of im-

portance occurred.

Despite low clouds, our air-craft

did very useful work yesterday in

communicating with our advanced

infantry. One came down to a low

height and opened with its machine-

gun very effectively on the enemy's

infantry in the front line trenches and

also on hostile re-inforcements.

General Haig reported this after-

noon: Hostile attacks on High

Wood were repelled. North-west of

High Wood, some British patrols

withdraw. The enemy were unable to

make progress.

After a heavy bombardment, three

bombing attacks made in the region

of High Wood were all easily repelled.

We withdrew some covering patrols

before strong detachments of the

enemy, but the latter were unable to

progress when they came under our

fire west of the Wood.

General Haig reported this evening:

The enemy attempted a minor

attack near Mouquet Farm, which

was immediately repelled. A fierce

conflict was caused in the enemy's

trenches south of Thiepval.

Successful mining south of Loos im-

proved our local positions.

Successful bombing of enemy

billets by our aeroplanes continues.

The enemy's aeroplanes have been

active. They brought down two German machines.

Fight North of Somme
Is Ebbing, Say Germans.
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 20.—Western theater.—North of the Somme, the activity ebbed down. Near Ovillers, a hand-to-hand fight went on until the evening. Separate British attacks, north-west of Pozieres and on both sides of the Foucauc Wood, were repulsed.

Reports state that, on August 18, at least eight British and four French divisions participated in attacks. The enemy repeated these attacks in the evening in the sectors of Thiaumont and Fleury and penetrated again into the village of Fleury, but were otherwise repulsed.

Hostile hand-grenade attacks, north-west of Thiaumont and the Chapitre Wood, were without success. British patrols near Fromelles and north-west of Lévin were repulsed. Near Lintrey, several prisoners were brought in.

INSIST ON RETENTION OF M.P.s. FOR MONGOLIA

**China Holds to Recognition Of
Outer Mongolia as Chin-
ese Territory**

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 22.—General Tuan Chi-jui has been nearly unanimously confirmed by the Parliament as Premier.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, Director-General of the International Institute in Shanghai, was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung this morning. President Li was very pleased about the work done by the Institute.

Next Saturday, a reception will be given by Dr. Reid to the members of both houses of Parliament. President Li will send General Chiang Tso-tseng as his representative and will address a message to the party.

The Chinese Government has replied to the representations made by Russia with reference to deputies representing Outer Mongolia in the Parliament. The Government insists upon the fact that Outer Mongolia has been recognised as Chinese territory and that the right of parliamentary representation is included therein. In fact, all deputies of Outer Mongolia, with the exception of some who had resigned, have attended the meetings of Parliament.

Chungking, August 19.—General Tsai Ao, together with Chen Yi, former Chiangchun of Szechuan, will leave this city on the 21st inst., down river. Apprehensions are felt that, after the departure of General Tsai, new difficulties will arise in Szechuan.

General Li Chang-tai, Commander of the 18th Division, left for Ichang, yesterday. About nine thousand Northern troops are still stationed at Chungking; in consequence of difficulties in transport, they can only be slowly withdrawn down river.

Kwangtung Governor's Policy

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 22.—Chu Ching-lan, the new Civil Governor of Kwangtung, was interviewed by Reuter's representative, today and asked to define his policy of the administration of Kwangtung. He stated that he outlined his policy at the reception given in his honor by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce,

yesterday and handed Reuter's a translation of his speech, which was as follows:

"Being unfamiliar with the ways of government and a total stranger to Kwangtung, I declined many times the appointment of Civil Governor. As the Central Government refused to accept, I decided, from motives of patriotism, to come and take up the post.

"I am open to suggestions and advice regarding reconstructive policies in Kwangtung. I have always been opposed to the old corrupt official ways of doing things, particularly the system of favoritism and party spoils. I desire to declare emphatically that I will never take a single cent from the Provincial Treasury that I have no right to and again declare that, whatever be the number or nature of the various political factions in Canton, I will never allow myself to become a party to any of them.

"Regarding the various far-reaching policies in Kwangtung which must be carefully formulated after a thorough study of the actual conditions there, at present I conceive that the two most important policies to which to devote my whole attention for a few months are, first, the restoration of order and peace and, second, the re-organisation of the finances of the province. I would be glad of your mature judgment and advice.

Opposition to Confirmation Of the Ministry Develops

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, August 19.—Parliament sat again yesterday, but no business other than internal organization was dealt with. Members of each House proceeded with the election of standing committees, but in both Senate and House of Representatives when the time arrived for counting the votes it was ascertained that there was no quorum and the meetings were adjourned. So far out of four meetings three have had to be adjourned owing to the lack of a quorum.

Next week Parliament will take up the question of the personnel of the Cabinet. Premier Tuan Chi-jui will be confirmed in his post, but an endeavor is being made to foment opposition to certain of the Ministers.

The three whose names have been mentioned in this connection are Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, Mr. Ku Chung-hsiau, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of the Interior. Mr. Hsu has been drastically reorganizing the Ministry of Communications and, not unnaturally, this has caused considerable resentment on the part of the officials who have been displaced.

Among some of the Members of Parliament it is thought that it is unconstitutional for Mr. Ku Chung-hsiau and Mr. Sun Hung-yi to hold executive positions as they are members of the Parliament. There is nothing in the Provisional Constitution that directly prohibits a Member of Parliament from accepting the post of Minister or Vice-Minister, but it is contended that it is against its spirit for a member to accept a post in the Government, unless he first resigns from Parliament. There is some talk of a bill being brought in to compel the prior resignation of M. Ps. who desire to accept official positions. If this be passed, the acceptance of office by any member will be hazardous, as if Parliament refuses to endorse his appointment he will lose both his office and his seat.

Hayashi Visits President

This morning Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister, paid a formal visit to President Li Yuan-hung for the purpose of presenting his credentials. These visits are always

picturesque affairs, as the streets through which the Minister and his suite pass are lined with soldiers, who, of course, present arms as he passes. The Minister rides in the gorgeous state carriage provided by the Chinese Government for this purpose, and is attended by a troop of lancers. The carriage, a massive affair of archaic shape, is heavily ornamented with gold. It is supposed to have been presented to the Manchu Court by George III of England, and a humorous allusion to it is made by De Quincey in his Confessions of an Opium Smoker.

The reports that a military league has been, or is being, formed to impress its views upon the Government, to which I made reference in a recent letter, have become so persistent that there seems to be little doubt that some of the military men have combined to protect—or extend—their interests. Some confirmation may be found in the fact that the Premier yesterday sent a despatch to the provinces emphasizing the fact that the Parliament is now the supreme authority in the country, and military officials must, therefore, abstain from interfering with politics and must not criticize the action of the Parliament and Government.

YUAN'S FUNERAL, 24TH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 22.—Yuan Shih-kai's remains will be finally interred at Hangshangchun, in Honan, on the 24th. In addition to appointing a special delegate to attend the ceremony, President Li Yuan-hung has sent his eldest son and daughter to pay respects to the dead. They left Peking, yesterday, taking scrolls and sacrificial offerings.

The Imperial Manchu family has appointed Prince Pulin as its representative.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—
"Happy Days in Dixie".... Mills
2. Overture—
"La Pouge de Threnberg".... Adam
3. Waltz—
"Vision de Salome".... Joyce
4. Selection—
"A Highland Scene".... Moore
5. Song—
"The Maid of Malabar".... Adams
6. Selection—
"The Balkan Princess".... Rubens
A. de Kruger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 23
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Aug. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 26
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:

Per M.M. s.s. Athos Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4

Mails to Arrive:

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 23, per R.M. s.s. Montevideo.

The M.M. s.s. Athos, from Kobe, is due here today, August 23. She carries some American mail on board.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 26 and here on August 30. Left Singapore on August 19, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Parliament Bill.

Four Found Guilty In Opium Case

(Continued from Page 1)

that happened after the seizure of the first four cases.

As to General Yih, Mr. Musso said: "I cannot but say that the court must have been favorably impressed by his evidence, which was given in a way that showed it was truthful and he showed that he acted like an honest man would have acted when he returned to Shanghai from Hangchow. "We all know that the Taoyin was in the secret. The evidence proves it very clearly and I suggest that the fact that the Taoyin did not tell the truth to General Yih is the best proof that the latter was not in the secret. If the court believes his explanation, I see no reason why he should not be released."

Mr. Musso concluded: "We know the attitude taken in this matter by the Taoyin. What his reasons were we do not know, but can only judge by the facts before the court. One more thing which he will have to be called upon to explain is the disappearance from the Yamen of two boxes of opium valued at \$50,000."

"The Procurator wants someone to prosecute. I think there is ample evidence to do so. The Yamen where he can find the real smuggler and thief."

Mr. R. F. C. Master said the Customs considered the most serious aspect of the case was the gross abuse of the confidence they reposed in the official request for exemption of the examination of the party's luggage. High officials made the request, high officials here backed it up and high officials formed the party which brought the luggage in.

They might be sure that the Customs would be more chary in future of extending such courtesies. The facts he had mentioned were a gross exaggeration of the offence and he asked the court to take that into consideration when inflicting penalties—which he asked should be severe—on such as were found guilty.

Mr. Jones demurred to a request by Mr. J. H. Teesdale to make a statement on behalf of the Taoyin and Mr.

Priestwood objected, saying that it might prejudice the defendants.

Mr. Jones: We are not here to investigate the conduct of the Taoyin.

Mr. Musso: In order to have his conduct explained, I requested that officers from the Yamen should come forward and give evidence. If there had been proper evidence, the whole of his conduct would have been explained. I have purposely refrained from remarking upon the conduct of those who came, especially the man who presented himself here impersonating someone else.

Mr. Jones (to Mr. Teesdale): We cannot hear you.

Jablonitz Falls To Tsar's Army

(Continued from Page 1)

they remained completely quiet yesterday.

On the Volhynian front, successful reconnoitering is going on.

Vienna, August 19.—On the front of Archduke Charles, west of the Moldavia and Kukavina, Honved infantry and German battalions stormed the much disputed height of Magura. The Russian counter-attacks failed.

West of Zabie, we withdrew our advanced troops, after violent fighting, towards the Czornahora Ridge.

Close north-west of Stanislau, our riflemen repulsed the Russian advance.

On the front of General von Hindenburg, our troops repulsed the Russian attacks near Szelyov. Near Tobol, on the Stokhod, the Russian advance, which had reached our trenches, was at last defeated. A new Russian attack is going on.

Berlin, August 19.—An instance of

the fearful Russian losses during the last engagements is given by the recent history of the Russian infantry regiment No. 282, which received on July 17th from the depot at Pavlograd 2,000 men for filling up the ranks, on July 18th from the depot at Rovograd-Volynsk 1,000, on July 23rd from the depot at Pavlo-

grad 1,000 again, or altogether 4,000 within a week. Since that time, the regiment counted after the engagement of August 2nd only 30 or 40 men. This regiment has lost altogether 7,000 men. Captured Russians stated that, after August 2nd, only 1,000 reserves were available from the depots for the regiment.

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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

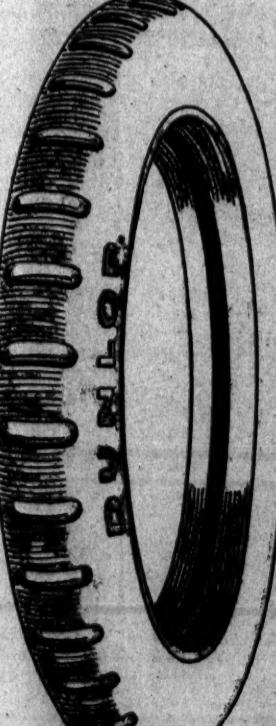
Demonstrations Given

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Liang Chi-chiao Advises Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

view as the duties of parliament and government are one and the same. Moreover, the principal duty of the present parliament is to discharge the duties of a citizens' convention, and to frame a constitution on which the life of the state may rest securely.

"Although there need not be a fear that a necessary quorum may not be attained in the house the people are anxious that the fixed number of members may not be reached. Parliament has been revived through exchange of the blood of many persons, and this most political upheaval was given in the hope for a good constitution as a perpetual protection to the people. Unless a constitution is drawn the members of Parliament will have nothing on which they can excuse themselves to the world.

Advises M.P.s. To Wait

"I would say, therefore, that members of Parliament who may entertain the greatest political schemes in their minds should wait until the most important duties have been discharged before attempting to carry out their plans, more especially the more noted members should not leave parliament and divest it of its best support. I hope therefore, that members will advise with each other on this principle."

Mr. Liang then drew a comparison between China and the belligerent European countries, in the possession of parliaments among the warring nations that expeditiously execute the nations' legislative business. He pointed out China's position in this connection:

"Though China is not engaged in any foreign war the dangers to the state are more acute than those of the belligerents, and the present parliament should adopt the plan of a national defence convention, and the fewer the bills introduced, the better.

"I heartily endorse the postponement of the election of a vice-president and also hope that the question of assent of cabinet ministers to government measures might also be postponed. The only matter," he continued, "to which I turn my whole attention is the constitution, and I hope that parliament will put aside all other matters and bend its energy to this great work. As the original constitution is still in force the ministers' assent to government measures is necessary, and I hope the President will name the personnel of the cabinet and the members of parliament will conscientiously and honestly dispose of this issue so that they may clear their minds of this personal matter and turn their attention to the constitution. It is a consolation that the draft prepared at the Temple of Heaven has been committed to Parliament to be made the basis of a constitution. This draft has been carefully compiled and in the main I recognize its strength, a few points in which, however, require consideration:

Opposes Two-House System

"Students of various countries have discussed the merits and demerits of the one house and two house system, but according to present conditions in China and the crises we have passed through, not the slightest benefits could accrue from the two house system but all the evils would be entailed. If one party obtains the majority in both houses its result would be that the views of one party will always prevail in parliament, and the advantage of balancing the work of one house with another will never be felt. If, on the other hand, each party has a majority in one house, what one house has passed the other will reject and no bill will pass both houses. It cannot even be said that this may be remedied by a proclamation of a no party principle. Constitutional politics must needs depend on political parties, and a state of non-partisanship is but a temporary phenomenon. The necessity of having parties therefore cannot escape consideration. I can see no necessity for two houses for our country, and if there must be two houses the upper house must have a peculiar constitution and peculiar functions. Without discussing the question of peculiar functions just now, I mean by peculiar constitution the collection of peculiar influences in the country for a nucleus in the country. I have pondered over it deeply and fail to discover any method to carry out the project, as in the present state of society in our country there are no distinctive influences, and those that exist are either improper in character or weak in foundation, and such influences can hardly be collected.

"It was reported that when the draft was made at the Temple of Heaven the one house system was strongly advocated, but all the delegates of the senate opposed the plan. This is ludicrous in the extreme, as in framing a great and lasting system for the country individual ideas, depending on positions, should not be taken into account. Not only should not ideas of one house be permitted but ideas of their positions as members should not be allowed to prevail.

Ministers' Responsibility

"In the first and second year of the Republic I discussed in articles the diametrical opposition of the responsible cabinet system and a system of ministers' assent for government measures. I still adhere firmly to this theory. In the Temple of Heaven

draft only the premier's assent is made necessary and this is much more satisfactory as compared with the present constitution. Even this I hold unnecessary, as from past and present experience it has often happened that the appointment of the Premier has been affected on account of some action taken, and even were his assent provided for, it would be but a very ineffective and formal proceeding. The original intention of the provision requiring the ministers' assent was to provide against Yuan Shih-k'ai. Now that the position has changed it seems quite needless to retain what was intended as provision against Yuan Shih-k'ai to provide against future presidents. In fact, the most potent weapons of parliament in superintending the government lie in the vote of censure and impeachment with which rights the Ministers' assent plan cannot stand. It therefore had better be abolished, or at most, required of the premier and not of all the ministers.

"The power of the President to dissolve parliament and of Parliament to impeach the government are opposite in practise in a responsible cabinet. Should we adopt the President system as in the United States without attaching responsibility to the cabinet neither the dissolution power nor the impeachment power need remain, but if the responsible cabinet system in Europe be adopted it is undoubtedly necessary to provide for the two powers in order to enhance the good features of constitutional politics. The fear has been expressed that the government may abuse the dissolution power to destroy parliament, but dissolution means consolidation and not destruction, as after a certain period after the dissolution a new parliament must be assembled and greater light would be shed.

Might Imitate Yuan

"If there should be no remedy in a struggle between the parliament and the government when the latter has absolute confidence in itself, the more violent executive would become like Yuan Shih-k'ai, and break off at a tangent, while crafty persons might seek to evade the law through technicality, and the result would be that the effect of the constitution would be palised. Such an eventuality would hardly work out to the good of parliament or the government. Though dissolution is allowed by constitution, unless there is a politician strong in responsibility and firm in legal ideas this extraordinary power will not be abused and should there be such a character he should be welcomed rather than restricted. The provision, therefore, in the draft is reasonable but sanction of senate should be obtained. If however, the one house system be adopted this would not apply.

"It is provided in the draft that a standing committee of sixty members elected from the two houses should be appointed to carry out many important duties of parliament after it has closed its session. I recognize that the idea has its practical value but it is not clear whether this organ will tend to harmonise the legislative and executive or to increase friction. Its most important duties being to gratify foreign treaties it is a question whether sixty members who participate in the deliberation would be able to preserve absolute secrecy. I approve of the good working of a representative organ outside of the government to deal with important political measures but its legal binding force on the executive should not be too great.

"The audit department and the administrative Court are important organs of supervision over finances and the executive, and, legally speaking, they should be appointed by selection but according to present political conditions their election would seem to afford greater protection. I favor the election of three to be named by Parliament and sent to the President to be appointed.

Selecting Provincial Executive

"Recently it has been strongly advocated that the chief executive of the provinces should be elected by the people, and it is further urged that it should be provided for in the constitution. I have not changed from my view opposing the election of the provincial chief and will later on discuss the question in a separate article. The inclusion of the provincial system in the constitution does not meet with my approval as, should it touch upon provincial administration, a separate chapter on the nature of its rights will have to be provided for in full, otherwise it would be incongruous merely to provide for the appointment of the provincial chief. It would be inadvisable to provide for the provisional system in the constitution, as a constitution should be perpetual in character and any institution requiring changes should not be included in order to avoid constant radical changes.

"The legal nature of a province in China is hardly clear and theoretical jurisdiction and constitution often need much discussion. Historical tradition, therefore, should not be suddenly changed or impractical results unsuited to conditions will follow. I see no need, therefore, to include it in the constitution but it should be provided for in separate local ordinances. I must not be understood to wish to eliminate it

First German Prisoners Taken in Picardy Drive



GERMAN PRISONERS

In this picture a group of German captives are shown on their way to the rear of the British lines. They are among the first prisoners taken in the famous Picardy drive.

from the constitution merely because my view as to the appointment of the provincial chiefs differs from others but it is because I feel that it does not suit conditions. The provincial system should rank with the laws for the constitution of parliament, election of members, and audit laws, supplemental to the constitution.

Emergency Requirements

"I need not further discuss other views touching upon the constitution, as the necessity of providing for obligatory education emergency orders, and emergency financial measures, and of having an organ besides the government to approve of foreign treaties, as these have obtained the majority view in parliament. In short, the constitution is the perpetual root of the Government and those responsible for its framing should not entertain the least party interests or individual interests in their work. Neither should they avail themselves of the constitution in displaying their skill; for the fact is that human life is but short while the life of a state is very long. Whilst party changes may be frequent, constitutional forms are difficult to change.

"Temporary political imperfections may be remedied by political skill but the purpose of the constitution is to lay a permanent way for politics, and if local and temporary remedies be applied as a doctor would in treating a headache, or footsore, the consequence will be that other evils will be bred. Members of parliament should understand that they are framing the constitution by virtue of qualifications of members of a citizens' convention, not merely as members of parliament, that what they are framing is a permanent constitution, not a temporary constitution for one or two years. If they comprehend this it will be more fraught with model ideas and less with ideas productive of evil, more with government ideas, and less with personal views.

"In conclusion I would say that I feel grave concern as the nation is fraught with dangers. With countless questions demanding our attention

politicians and the press are not at all too active in their senses. Personal questions engross their thoughts and little or no time is devoted to political or constitutional questions.

"The personal questions that engage their attention are hunts for offices, slanders and vituperations, exposing all the evils of society. They had much better devote a portion of their time and attention to weighty questions which hang before them. Were it in Europe, America or Japan I know that meetings would be held everywhere, the constitution would be discussed in speeches, criticized in the press and form the subject of discussion in friendly meetings of the members, but all is silence in China! Without comparing with foreign countries, conditions have declined even from those which presented themselves in the first and second years of the Republic."

AERIAL WARFARE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report—Berlin, August 18.—The German Admiralty reports: During the night to August 16, German naval planes successfully bombed the aeroplane station on the island of Rueen. All returned unharmed, in spite of violent defensive fire and air-fight. At the same hour of the night hostile aeroplanes attacked Anfenne, doing but insignificant damage.

"Vienna, August 17.—During the night to August 15, an Austro-Hungarian naval plane squadron attacked Valona. Full hits were noticed against the coast batteries, the bar-

racks, the camps and storehouses and the ships, with numerous conflagrations. In spite of the violent defense, all the aeroplanes returned safely.

"In the morning of the 14th, seven hostile naval planes, mostly belonging to the French, protected by three French fighting planes and covered by hostile torpedo-boats and motor-boats on the high sea, attacked Trieste. Our aeroplanes ascended and Lieutenant Banfield forced the hostile aeroplanes in an air-fight to go down to the middle of the gulf. The inmates were probably wounded.

"Banfield then pursued another aeroplane, which was precipitated in an air-fight near Miramare. The inmates are dead. The aeroplane S. B. A. 308 was brought in totally smashed.

"The hostile flyers dropped several bombs on the port, without doing any damage worth mentioning. As far as is known, two persons have been killed and one heavily and one lightly wounded.

"An Austro-Hungarian air-squadron, replying to an attack against Trieste, attacked Venice during the night to August 17. The railroad station, the arsenal, military objects and the magazines were extensively bombed. Many full hits were noted.

"In the railroad magazine, a great conflagration broke out. A second air-squadron successfully attacked the inner harbor of Grado, the batteries on the Lower Isonzo and military objects of Monfalcone. In spite of a violent defensive fire, all the aeroplanes returned safely.

FRENCH TRANSPORTATIONS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 19.—According to newspaper reports from Basel, the French military authorities evacuated the civilian population of a large number of towns and villages behind the front in the districts of Saint Die, Nancy, Lunéville and Baccarat.

New York, August 19.—The recent sensational reports from anti-German sources regarding the eviction of thousands of civilians from Northern France and the charges of ill-treatment against German military authorities are refuted in a Berlin cable to the New York Times, whose correspondent writes, on the basis of personal observation in the neighborhood of Sedan, that about

22,000 French civilian men, women and children have been evicted from Lille, Roubaix and Tour. The greater part were distributed over the rich agricultural sections of France held by the Germans.

The correspondent expresses the belief that even a certain degree of altruism influenced the German authorities to take this step. He says that it seems probable that the primary motive of the authorities was the purpose of rooting out the evils resulting from unemployment in big cities and the resultant difficulty of food distribution.

The correspondent emphasizes the liberal treatment accorded to the evicted, who receive wages and are well housed and well fed. Their living conditions in the country districts could not be better. No punishment was inflicted. All persons whom the correspondent saw looked healthy and even happy.

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Shipping Bulletins

The S. M. R. chartered collier Taihei Maru, which entered Daimi infected with cholera early last week, was released after being quarantined and five days under medical observation. Her crew were permitted to return to their ship, and started discharging her cargo.

The Indian Government has announced that it will issue no clearance permits to vessels entering an Indian port which do not comply with the fixed formalities (such as Lloyd's Survey, etc.) as prescribed by the Home Government. The above evidently will be a great blow to Japanese tramp steamers, especially to those registered in the Kwangtung Leased Territory, now engaged in the Indian trade.

The N. Y. K. new steamer Toba Maru, 7,300 tons, was delivered to the orderers last week. The company announced that she left Kobe on the 20th instant on her maiden voyage to Marseilles, and is the first steamer to be despatched direct to that port since the sinking of the N. Y. K. s.s. Yasaka Maru, which was torpedoed last December.

An officer on board the Saito Maru, in the Tientsin regular service, states that great uneasiness is now being felt by ship-masters interested in the Tientsin trade, owing to the rapid silting of the River Peiho due to the poor scouring force of the current, owing to the diversion of the Peiyunho into the Peiho. It is estimated that the water of the Peiho contains as much as 33% of matter in suspension. Abreast of the Tientsin, bound the bottom is reported to be silting as much as two inches a day in spite of the efforts of the dredgers, and it is feared that unless the authorities concerned take efficacious measures promptly to restore the full scour, vessels of deeper draft will be unable to reach the port before long.

Vessels which arrived in port yesterday stated that the I.C. s.s. Lienhsing, a steamer formerly known as the Langyue, and an unknown Japanese steamer are anchored at the Taihsin Islands on account of the bad weather.

Shipping Transfers

Capt. W. Benson, from the Liangchow has gone on the Sinking.

Capt. J. R. Owen, from the Sinking has gone on the Liangchow.

Mr. E. M. Hynd, 2nd officer on the Hsin Peking has gone same rank on the Yingchow.

Mr. E. Sorenson, 2nd officer on the Yingchow has gone on the Paotung.

Mr. G. Collin, sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsin Peking has resigned.

Mr. H. Tulloch, 3rd engineer on the Tatung is on the sick list.

Mr. T. Russen, from sick list has gone sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. R. Baumann, newly appointed has gone 3rd engineer on the King-
sing.

Mr. F. H. Wild, 3rd engineer on the King-sing is in hospital.

Obituary

Gen. Sir F. Benson
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Montreal, August 21.—The death is announced of Major-General Sir Frederick Benson.

Mr. David Main
Mr. David Main, for 46 years a resident of Shanghai, died yesterday morning at his home No. 2 Bemfica Terrace. He was 70 years old. Funeral services will be conducted this evening at 5.30 o'clock at Fahn-sien-jao cemetery.

Mr. Main was one of the builders of the Shanghai Waterworks Company's system. He came from Aberdeen, his birth-place, in 1872 to assist his brother, Mr. James Main, in the building of a water plant. He traveled on the old side-wheeler Peking on its maiden trip to join the river service of the China Navigation Company.

The two brothers constructed the first water plant on the Pootung side of the river, which later became a part of the new system in 1881. Mr. Main was connected with the water company until the time of his retirement in 1909.

His widow and two sons, James and Thomas Main and a nephew, Mr. T. P. Main, survive him.

A dish for a King!
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SHANGHAI

Germans Possess All
Necessities Of Life
Until 1917 and 1918Crops Far Superior to Those Of
Peace Years, Declares Food
Office Chief

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, Aug. 21.—The Swedish special correspondent, Nils Person, has returned from a journey through Germany and the occupied parts of Belgium and has published an article in the Malmö newspaper Arbetet. Person states that neither he nor other travellers were requested to conceal facts, but only urged to tell the full truth. The German crops are good, while the preceding one was poor.

The machine-shops in Belgium are working more plentifully than those of Germany. Person was present at several popular gatherings in Belgium where the crowd was lively and not at all low-spirited. It is a fact that about 10,000 spectators fully enjoyed sports.

The law courts are proceeding after the Belgian law. The Germans declared that the entrance of Person into the court halls was forbidden by the German authorities.

The President of the Food Office, von Batoek, stated that this year's crop in Germany is far superior to the one of the last peace year. It is important that Germany is supplied with all the necessities of life until 1917 and 1918. The Reichsbank has published the following report, dated August 15:

Gold reserve	..... 2,500	Against Marks last week
treasury bonds	..... 6,700	+ 200
Circulation of banking notes	..... 6,900	— 54
Private deposits	..... 2,600	+ 220
Gold reserve for notes	..... 35%	35.7%

Loan granted for war loan purposes
decreased by 48,000,000 Marks and
have reached the sum of 522,000,000
Marks.

Flight Lieutenant Wilhelm Franklin has received the highest military decoration, Pour le Mérite. He is the son of Isidor Franklin and was formerly an apprentice in a grape business. He volunteered when 18 years old for the army and has defeated eight hostile flyers.

Countess Bernstorff has started for the United States, in order to join her husband.

According to despatches from Stockholm, a new scandal has arisen in Petrograd. Funds of the committee for the relief of families of dead soldiers have disappeared. At the last meeting of the committee Mrs. Sturmer resigned her membership, because others alluded to the rumor that the lady had been informed about the leakage. Many ladies of the high bureaucratic world followed this example.

Turkish newspapers report that the Italian losses of officers amount to 4,160, among them eight generals, 88 colonels and 244 majors. The Marquis of Crewe, in the

British House of Lords, recently, answered a question which was apparently made to order for creating the opportunity to embarrass German relations with the United States and to use American public opinion for shielding British intentions. Crewe declared to this intent that it would be a possible, probable, or unavoidable conclusion that German submarines recently seven times sunk merchantmen without warning.

He further suggested that the submarines fired on the survivors in the life-boats, all of which means that the assurance given by the German Government to the United States has been broken. The form in which Crewe advanced his motion is characteristic. He did not assert, but intimated, which proves that there is no evidence behind his words.

This circumstance, however, makes his silent intention clear, since he was satisfied with intuitions. The suggestion that the Germans might have shot at the survivors in the boats is especially considered as subtle and to be resented as it comes from a country which protected the Baralong and King Stephen murderers and decorated the "Hero of Loos" though they were all guilty of foul murder.

We hear from competent authorities that the reports are untrue according to which the German military authorities established punitive camps for Germans causing difficulties and that among others the whole staff of the Leipziger Volkszeitung were interned there.

According to reports from Sofia, the souvage closed the session by voting a new war credit of 35,000,000 Leva. Premier Radoslavoff emphasized in a speech the country's hearty relations with its allies and the favorable situation of all friends. The general offensive of the Entente has but proved the force of the Central Powers, who are unshaken. The final victory is sure. Bulgaria is prepared to repulse all attacks, from any side whatever.

The Kaiser assisted at a banquet

in the Austro-Hungarian head-

quarters, given in honor of Kaiser

Francis Joseph's birthday. General

von Falkenhayn, Archduke Friedrich and General Conrad von Hotzendorf were present.

The Swedish papers comment on the recent British measures allowing exportation to Sweden only when guaranteed by the Swedish Commercial Committee. All agree that this new measure means no innovation, but rather a unification of the system, since, up to now, in most cases of exportation the guarantee of the Swedish Government was required.

The semi-official Stockholm Tidende considers the measure a Swedish triumph, since Britain is unable to exercise commercial spying in Sweden and now merely adopts the conditions of the Swedish commercial war regulation.

It is reported from Stockholm that a British naval commission which recently arrived in Petrograd intends to return to England, owing to a misunderstanding with the Russian Black Sea Fleet's commander, "who bowed them the door."

New York, August 20.—Kaiser Francis Joseph, on the occasion of his birthday, honored the United States' Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, with his portrait with his own signature.

Mr. John Buchan's Weekly
Summary Of War Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—The following is Mr. John Buchan's summary of the week on the British fronts:

with six lines of infantry, but achieved no success.

The position is that, between each of the strong points in the German third line—Thiepval, Martinpuich, Guillemont and Maurepas—so that these points are subject to a fire from three sides. We are within 2,000 yards of Thiepval and Courclette on the left; within 1,500 yards of Martinpuich in the center and, on the right, within 1,000 yards of Guelny and in the outskirts of Guillemont.

The capture of Pozieres and the high ground north of it was one of the most difficult operations of the battle. It was a vital position for the Germans, who believed it to be impregnable.

The situation on the German side may be gathered from a captured letter written by an officer of the 13th Corps. It reads: "The job of relieving yesterday was incredible. From Courclette, we relieved across the open. Our position was, of course, quite different to what we had been told."

"Our company alone relieved a full battalion, though we were told to relieve a company of fifty men

weakened through casualties. Those we relieved had no idea where the enemy was, how far off he was, nor if any of our own troops were in front of us.

We got no idea of our position until 7 o'clock this evening. The British are 400 meters away at the wind-mill over the hill. We shall have to look to it tonight not to get taken prisoners.

"We have no dug-outs. We dig a hole in the side of a shell-hole and lie and get rheumatism. We get nothing to eat and drink. Yesterday, each man drew two bottles of water and three iron rations and these must last till we are relieved.

"The ceaseless roar of guns is driving us mad and many of the men are knocked up."

In German East Africa, the important military coastal station of Bagamoyo, 36 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam, was occupied by our naval forces on August 15.

General Van der Venter is working along the Central Railway and General

Smuts' main forces are close to that line. Meantime, General Norther is moving south and enclosing the enemy between his columns and the main army.

Wedding

Cobbs-Robertson

Mr. T. F. Cobbs, of the British-American Tobacco Company and Miss Mildred Robertson, of St. Paul, Minn., will be married today in Yokohama. After a brief sojourn in Japan, they will come to Shanghai, where they will be at home to their friends.

Mr. Cobbs and Miss Robertson met in Shanghai, last year, during Miss Robertson's tour of the East in company with her mother. Their engagement was not announced until recently, when Mr. Cobbs left for Japan. Miss Robertson arrived in Yokohama on Monday, by the China Mail s.s. China.

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"Every Picture Tells a Story"

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It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

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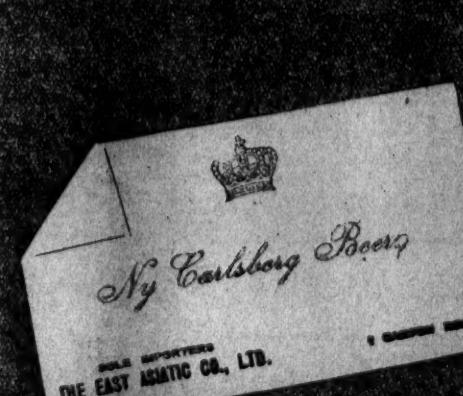


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HONOLULU AND RED SOX PLAY TIE GAME

Three Home Runs Pealed Out in Battle Of Hitters

Thursday at five o'clock—Red Sox vs. Blue Sox.

The Reds met the Honolulu baseball team for the first time in the new three teams series yesterday afternoon. It was a hard fought contest from start to finish which unfortunately ended in a draw and had to be called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Honolulu had the better of the argument up to the sixth and looked like a sure winner until the fatal inning when the Reds made as many runs and the same number of hits as in all the other five innings.

The Reds made the first run in the opening inning on hits by Holliday and Hampton, after shutting out the Singers in the first. Honolulu got the strike in their half of the second, netting three runs on hits by Smith and Lo, aided by a wild heave over third by Pomeroy. The latter came back and made up for it in the Reds' half by getting a single and making third on it while Oots scored. Drake followed with a successful bunt scoring Pomeroy and tying the score.

The Red Sox decided they had worked hard enough, so loafed for a couple of innings while Honolulu added three more in the third apparently putting the game on ice with a home run and two other hits.

This evidently angered the Red Legs for they came back with two in the fifth through a little season of circus baseball, and then in the sixth just to show that they were not tired both teams began clouting the ball all over the lot, and when the head "Umps" declared it too dark to continue with safety it was found that the work had all been done for nothing as the score board showed ten runs apiece.

The game will have to be played over again at some future date not yet fixed.

The score:

Honolulu

AB R H PO A E

Ling, I.F. 4 1 1 0 0 0

Valentine, 3b. and

1b. 4 2 2 8 0 2

Young, c. 4 1 2 1 0 0

Ho, 1b. and 3b. 2 2 2 2 0 1

Smith, s.s. 4 1 1 0 2 0

Lo, c. 3 1 2 4 3 0

Nieper, p. 3 1 1 1 2 0

Lamb, 2b. 2 1 0 2 2 1

Akeo, r.f. 3 0 0 0 0 0

Totals.... 30 10 11 18 9 5

Red Sox

AB R H PO A E

Holliday, s.s. 4 2 2 1 4 0

Pennywitt, 1b. 2 1 0 7 0 1

Hadley, p. and I.F. 3 1 0 0 0 0

Hampton, I.F. and

r.f. 4 1 2 1 0 0

Woods, c. 2 1 0 5 2 0

Burke, 3b. 4 0 0 2 1 0

Oots, c.f. 3 2 1 2 0 0

Pomeroy, 2b. 3 3 2 0 1 2

Drake, r.f. and p. 2 0 0 0 2 0

Totals.... 26 10 8 18 10 3

Honolulu 0 2 3 0 0 4=10

Red Sox 1 2 0 0 2 5=10

Summary: Three-base hit: Holliday; Two-base hits: Smith, Lo and Valentine; Base on balls: off Nieper 2, off Hadley 1; Home runs: Ho, Pomeroy and Hadley; Struck out: by Nieper 6, by Hadley 3; Umpires: Gilmore and Merriman.

SWIMMING

Shanghai Rowing Club

There will be no mid-week miniature gala tonight at the Soochow Road bath, but a water polo match will be played between two scratch teams at 6 p.m.

International Swimming Club

Arrangements are now well under way for the grand annual swimming gala and aquatic sports of this club, scheduled to take place at the Municipal Bath near the Ridge Range on the nights of next Friday and Saturday, commencing each evening at 9 o'clock.

The following is the draw for the Ladies Sweepstakes Race.

Ladies' Name Swimmer Drawn

Mrs. Bowern G. Encarnacao

Mrs. Tsang A. J. Stewart

Mrs. Yang F. A. Remedios

Mrs. Feather- N. Haas

stonhaug

Mrs. E. Lynch E. Turner

Mrs. M. Thoburn T. Roberts

Mrs. J. E. Lucas R. Remedios

Mrs. Green M. J. Cruz

Mrs. K. Lynch L. P. Quincey

Miss A. Jensen F. C. Ozorio

Miss J. Houghton J. A. dos

Remedios

Mrs. Doyland F. W. Golding

Miss W. R. P. Ryan

Hamlin

Miss Eva Marshall W. S. Feather-

stonhaug

Miss Jones W. F. Hamlin

Mrs. T. M. Yates A. Gutierrez

Miss E. Berthet W. Jones

Miss Lucy Ryan E. Mears

Mrs. McGregor L. Encarnacao

Miss Jean van I. L. Berthet

Linge

Mrs. A. J. Stewart J. H. McGregor

Mrs. A. Berthet C. E. Remedios

Mrs. Luchowsky M. V. Vorichovsk

Miss Sherman J. G. Harrison

Mrs. Kaing R. J. Maitland

Miss M. Hamlin G. V. Jensen

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Mrs. A. Koplin F. C. Ozorio
Mrs. Willis T. Mellows, Jr.
The entrants for the races in which ladies themselves are to compete are given hereunder:

Event 10, 1st Day, One Length Ladies' Race, open:

Miss Jessie Houghton.

Miss Inez Mears.

Miss Carmen Remedios.

Miss Martha Kabelitz.

Miss Florrie Waller.

Miss Nellie Johnson.

Mrs. Josephine Watson.

All start level.

Event 9, Second Day, 3 Lengths Ladies Race (100 yards):

Miss Jessie Houghton.

Miss Inez Mears.

Miss Martha Kabelitz.

Miss Carmen Remedios.

Miss Nellie Johnson.

Mrs. Josephine Watson.

Besides the above star events, the program includes three open championships of Shanghai, viz., 220, 400 yards and Long Plunge.

The last item on the card for Saturday night is a grand water polo match between the rival clubs, the S.R.C. and the S.I.S.C. These two clubs also meet each other in the Flying Squadron Team Race of six a side for the "China Weekly" challenge cup. Mrs. Stanley has graciously consented to distribute the prizes, which are numerous and valuable.

Unusually elaborate arrangements are being made to ensure the comfort of the spectators, and the bath will be brilliantly decorated and illuminated each evening.

For the local championships most of the entrants are members of the home club, but two of the Rowing Club speedy men have entered, E. A. Brodie for the furiong and R. W. Pomeroy, 2b. The bout will be for twenty rounds to a decision, and will take place in Colorado Springs, Col., Labor Day, Sept. 4. The promoters guarantee a purse of \$17,500.

Freddie Welsh to Fight Charlie White Sept. 4

Chicago, July 24.—Final articles for the bout between Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, and Charlie White of Chicago were signed here today. The bout will be for twenty rounds to a decision, and will take place in Colorado Springs, Col., Labor Day, Sept. 4. The promoters guarantee a purse of \$17,500.

Lawn Tennis

The S.M.C. Club played the Sinza Police, the match resulting in a win for the Municipal Service Club.

Goal: T. W. R. Wilson; Backs: D. H. Cooke and W. J. Brown; Half-Back: R. W. MacCabe; Forwards: J. Shafto, Agassiz, E. A. Brodies and F. S. Ward.

S.I.S.C. Beat Police

At the Hongkew Bath, last night, the International Club defeated the Police by three goals to two. Taking into consideration that this is the first game of water polo that the Police have played it is evident that they are both keen and by no means novices at the game. The scorers for the Club were Wigton and Jensen (two) and for the losers Jones and Wilson.

The game was referred by Mr. T. Mellows.

On the opening night of the I. S. C. gala, the Police will play the U. S. S. Brooklyn. Other results last night were:

One length handicap.—F. Remedios, scratch, 17 1-5 sec.

Two lengths handicap.—F. Remedios, scratch, 44 2-5 sec.

Water Polo. S. I. S. C. 6 goals, U. S. S. Brooklyn 3 goals.

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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WEATHER

The typhoon will move away to the
south of Japan. Fresh north-east
to north-west winds to the south
of Shantung. Variable breezes
further north.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 23, 1916

The Superfluous Shipping Bill
(New York Times)THE Administration bill to rescue
American shipping from decay is
now declared to be perfect. By a
happy coincidence the Bureau of
Navigation puts out just at this timea statement of the actual condition
of the industry. American merchant-men registered for ocean service
aggregate 2,100,000 tons, or more
than double the total before the war.There were under construction in
American yards, on July 1, 335 steel
ships of 1,225,754 gross tonnage.That is more than the German
maximum of 920,000 in 1914. England
has now a larger annual construction,1,423,335 tons, besides its
abnormal naval construction. Underthe Ship Registry act of 1914 there
have been added to our register 184vessels of a tonnage but a trifle less
than the British construction in thesame year. A more robust condition
of the industry might be desired, butcould not be realized, for every
shipyard is crowded with orders, andthe shipping masters can hardly count
their earnings.This is the condition of the in-
dustry which was on the road to ruin,
according to the theory of those who
constituted themselves its saviors. Unless
Government intervened our
freights could not be carried, and
trade would be destroyed. As a
matter of fact, our trade has beencarried to such an extent that our
credit balance on merchandise foreign
trade has exceeded two billions. It
would have embarrassed us to pro-
duce more, or foreign buyers to buy
more. This is nothing less than a
world's record of prosperity for this
industry.It is at this juncture that the Ship-
ping bill comes to perfection and
approaches enactment. Nobody
would have been blamed if the bill
had been forgotten, or mislaid. No
reward was offered for its discovery,but here it is again, much the worse
for wear. It is only a shadow of the
truculent proposal to supplant private
initiative in the shipping industry
by Government intervention. Evenwithin a day or two it has been
found necessary to drop entire sections.The proposal to include
harbor and river shipping in the
regulations for shipping on the
ocean and lakes has disappeared
entirely. Its omission will hardly
restore confidence in the handiwork
of those capable of inserting it. Theinclusion of Cabinet officers in the
proposed Shipping Board has been
dropped. It is a great gain to remove
the taint of domestic politics, and to
prevent to this extent the attaching
of an official label to a trade excep-

tionally subject to foreign friction.

A tip has been taken from the for-
eign nations which have forbidden the
sale of their vessels, and a correspond-
ing prohibition has been inserted inthe American bill. No nation in the
world which has ships for sale will
allow them to be sold, without special
arrangement. The entire section pro-viding that these ships shall be re-
garded as a naval auxiliary reserve,
and their crews shall be enrolled as
reservists, is dropped. With it goes

the pretense that the bill is a pro-

patriotic measure. Government
operation is now authorized, only
after a long and effort fails to dis-cover private operators. In its
original form the bill divided eventhe *Democrats*. In its present form it

Russia's Harvest In The Balkans

Professor I. I.ov Explains Why the Diplomacy of the
Allies Failed to Win Bulgaria to Their CauseBy A Bulgarian Diplomat
(New York Times)

In the Times of May 12 you published a translation by Charles Johnston of a speech recently delivered in the Russian Duma by Professor Paul Milyukov, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, on Russia's desire to get an outlet on the Mediterranean Sea. It has occurred to me that another speech of Professor Milyukov, made in the Duma to ward off the end of March, and widely commented on by the Russian press, deserves to be brought to the notice of your readers. The speech is important for the light it throws upon Russo-Bulgarian relations and the reasons it discloses why the Allies failed to win Bulgaria to their side and bring about an understanding between her and Servia.

In his speech, Professor Milyukov blamed Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having been short-sighted in his Balkan policy. He declared with characteristic outspokenness that Russia reaped in the Balkans "what she had sown earlier" and against which he had given repeated warnings before the beginning of the war. Speaking of the strain in Russia's relations with Bulgaria, which began on May 20, 1913, he alluded to a letter of Sazonoff, dated May 16 of that year, in which the latter, while categorically acknowledging the rights of Bulgaria, demanded of her certain concessions to Servia, contrary to the stipulations of the Servo-Bulgarian treaty, concluded under the aegis of Russia.

Having found no support in Russia," said Milyukov, "the Bulgarians, as we all know, suffered a great disaster. Russia allowed Rumania to go as far as the Bulgarian capital, which lived through a moment of deadly fear when the enemy's aeroplanes hovered over it, and it seemed as if the fate of Bulgaria was sealed. Bulgaria could not forget this, and could not help passing into the Austrian channel. It was evident from that moment that if we wished to turn Bulgaria again into our channel, we could do it only in one way, namely, by removing the consequences of the treaty of Bucharest and by restoring to Bulgaria what had been unjustly taken away from her. It was also evident that if we did not do this Bulgaria would be free to choose her own way of realizing her national aspirations and would go, not with us, but with our adversaries.

But, gentlemen, this was not understood by us, and the fault lies with the Russian diplomacy. You all remember that some time ago Sazonoff categorically affirmed that Bulgaria would never go against Russia. That was an exaggerated self-confidence. After Bulgaria had gone over to our enemies, our Minister of Foreign Affairs equally positively declared that Bulgaria could not be drawn to our side, at least in the days when our military failures began, May 2, 1915.

In spite of this, when the critical moment arrived, on the very eve of

it is said that the Democrats will allow it to pass. Should it become law they will hardly point with pride to anything done under it. No forecast indicates the possibility of its passage by the Senate in less than a month, and it would remain for the House to consider amendments. Although no reward was offered for the discovery of the bill, one might well be offered to anybody who would lose it. It would relieve its sponsors of an embarrassment.

There is no sign of any need of such feeble contribution as this bill would lend to the after-war situation. The destruction due to the war to date has been 2,536,000 tons. But the British shipyards have launched 1,016 ships, with a tonnage of 2,393,425. In reserve are the German and other ships which have escaped destruction by not leaving port. Mr. Robert Dollar estimates that the world's total loss of ships until July, 1917, including both normal and war losses, will be 7,958,043 tons, against world construction, 8,295,880. The war's interruption of commerce is a fair offset to the world's normal increase of tonnage. Approximately there will be as many ships existing after another or third year of war as before the war, and it may be that there will be more ships than relaxed trade may require. Before the Government has got ready to begin its efforts to save the situation the efforts of the shipping traders whom the Government so underestimated have accomplished more than the Government even dreamed of doing.

It is a demonstration that there are times when it is something like genius to do nothing at all.

To a Lightning Bug
(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)Dew holding stars, and glancing beams
of light.Ceiling the world, and dome the play-
house mine.With phaenol artistry, but with night
Pass into flames, inebriate, from
time.Such visions as shall come of other
reefs.The gods blow through than those
upon our sphere,Have forms to duplicate, if chance be-
reaves;And choice to call away, the fresh
or sere.Surely as night appears, the stars
come out,And faithful in your season, you
come, too,To flash a welcome back to them, and
pout.And wink your eyes and lave in
roses' dew.You are not beautiful—your legs are
out of shape,You would be skinny if a man, I
wean;Not handsome—not at all—but you
escapeOur fate. The gods provide you
gasoline.

Serious Drawback to Social Inter-

(From the Fremont Tribune)

Unless you are willing to be a lone-

hermit, living in an isolated spot or

some other remote place, you can't

expect to avoid associating with

hypocrites.

Shanghai War Savings Association

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—A copy of the "Report of the Committee on War Loans for the Small Investor" which has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of his Majesty the King, has recently been received in Shanghai. In it occur the following passages:

"We cannot too strongly urge on all classes of the community the paramount necessity of saving for the successful and efficient prosecution of the war, and we would emphasise the fact that saving in every item of expenditure not necessary for the efficiency and health of the individual is essential. From the point of view of the community as a whole, economy of consumption amongst all classes in war time is vital. From the point of view of the individual worker, self-denial at the moment will provide him with a fund which will be of great help to him in the difficult times which must inevitably follow the war. From the point of view of the workers as a class the accumulation of savings will strengthen their position in the future. But apart from any question of self-interest or class-interest, the fact remains that money is required from all classes for the actual conduct of the war. It is to motives of patriotism rather than of self-interest that the Government ought and is entitled to appeal, and we think that it is upon this broad ground—with an assurance that what is lent will actually be used for the equipment and supply of our fellow-countrymen holding the trenches and keeping the high seas—that the appeal should be made.

"In making an appeal for saving, propaganda and organisation are all important for success. The would-be investor should not, if it can be avoided, be left to seek for an investment; facilities for investment should be provided by agencies in close touch with him, and these agencies, having succeeded in inducing him to save, should endeavor, by careful propaganda and by thorough organisation, to persuade him to make the continuance of saving a matter of habit. There are many advantages in placing an agency which can collect and in some cases invest and manage savings between the small investor and the State. In the case of one such agency brought to our notice the staff and work-people of a company are combining to set aside a part of their earnings weekly, and the savings are invested in Exchequer Bonds. By such means the need and possibility of saving are brought home intimately to the worker; the State, being relieved of the care of innumerable small accounts which are excessively costly to manage in proportion to the value of the money lent, economises in labor expenditure; new savings are attracted without greater danger of a mere transfer of existing savings; and finally the employment of either voluntary or paid collectors is facilitated."

"Fifteen days before the Bulgarians attacked the Servians we had concentrated on our frontiers 120,000 men, against 30,000 Bulgarians. Under the circumstances if we had attacked first we would have been in Sofia in ten days and would have forestalled thereby the Bulgarian invasion."

"It is apparent from all this that while the Allies were negotiating with Bulgaria to bring about a reconciliation between her and Servia, the latter had quietly assembled a big army with the purpose of attacking Bulgaria, feigning at the same time willingness to make territorial concessions. The fact that Bulgaria had an insignificant number of troops on her frontiers to meet such an attack is sufficient proof of her sincerity in her negotiations with the Allies and of her desire to come to an amicable understanding. No better refutation could be given to the wrong opinion, prevalent in some quarters, that in those transactions Bulgaria played the part of a wolf, while Servia was an innocent lamb.

An advertisement of Exchequer Bonds appearing in a London paper of recent date, contains the following words:

"As a patriotic man you are asked to invest in 5% Exchequer Bonds. It is not a favor that is being asked of you, but a privilege which you are offered, the privilege of helping our sailors and soldiers with the munitions and equipment needed to save their lives, and the further privilege of helping to shorten the war.

"Unlike the soldier, the investor runs no risk. If you invest in Exchequer Bonds, your money, capital and interest, is secured on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, the premier security of the world."

"The foregoing reasons in favor of national saving and economy during the present crisis do not seem to need any amplification. It is true that Shanghai residents are accustomed to expect a higher return on their investments than that offered by British Government Loans, but it is impossible to believe that any resident of Shanghai with the interests of his nation at heart will allow any consideration of personal gain to influence him at the present time or grave national trial.

With the object of assisting all classes of this community to respond to the appeal of the British Government, a Shanghai War Savings Association has now been formed to undertake the investment in 5% Exchequer Bonds (free of Income Tax) of the monthly subscriptions of its members.

A copy of the Rules of the Association is enclosed, but while every effort has been made to make the Rules as simple and comprehensible as possible, the Provisional Committee is of the opinion that the following additional particulars may be of service to prospective members.

4.—All subscriptions shall be paid in to the Honorary Treasurer of the Association not later than the tenth day of each month, and the aggregate monthly subscription (less the expenses of the Association) shall be invested by the Committee in 5% Exchequer Bonds repayable on 5th October, 1919, or in other securities issued by the allied Governments for the purpose of financing the War.

5.—The interest earned on the investment of the Association shall be invested by the Committee in the same manner as provided under Rule 4, and shall be credited to the individual accounts of members on

(Continued on Page 7)

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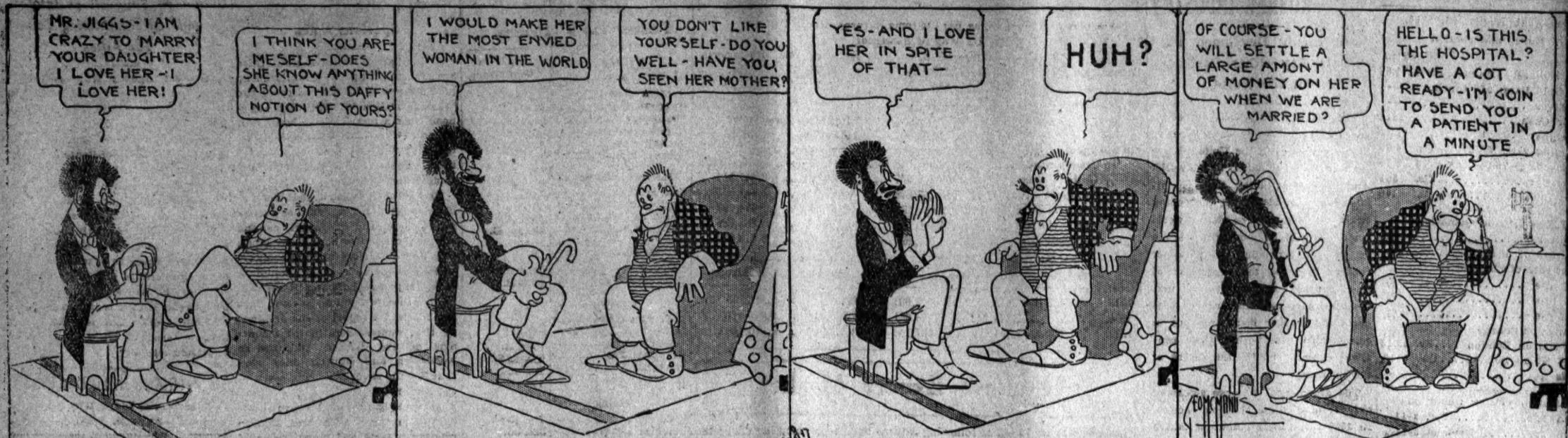
The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Irving's Crossing of Arkansas River

Washington Irving's "Tour of the Prairies" is one of the least known of his writings, yet it is marked by his liveliest fancy and most delicately accurate powers of description. Recounting the crossing of the big Arkansas river he writes:

"Some of the rangers set to work vigorously with their axes, felling trees on the edge of the river, wherewith to form rafts for the transportation of their baggage and camp equipage. Others patrolled the banks of the river further up, in hopes of finding a better fording place."

"It was now that our worthies, Beante and Tomish, had an opportunity of displaying their Indian adroitness and resource. At the Osage village, which we had passed a day or two before, they had procured a buffalo skin. This was now produced; cords were passed through a number of

small eyelet holes with which it was bordered, and it was drawn up, until it formed a kind of deep trough. Sticks were then placed athwart it on the inside, to keep it in shape; our camp equipage and a part of our baggage were placed within, and the singular bark was carried down the bank and set afloat. A cord was attached to the prow, which Beaufit took between his teeth, and, throwing himself into the water, went ahead, towing the bark after him; while Tonish followed behind to keep it steady and to propel it. Part of the way they had foothold, and were enabled to wade, but in the main current they were obliged to swim. The whole way, they whooped and yelled in the Indian style, until they landed safely on the opposite shore."

"Our men having recrossed with

their cockle-shell bark, it was drawn on shore, half filled with saddle, saddle-bags, and other luggage, amounting to a hundred weight; and being again placed in the water, I was invited to take my seat. It appeared to me pretty much like the embarkation of the wise men of Gotham, who went to sea in a bowl; I stepped in, however, without hesitation, though as cautiously as possible, and sat down on the top of the luggage the margin of the hide sinking to within a hand's breadth of the water's edge. Rifles, towling-pieces and other articles of small bulk were then handed in, until I protested against receiving any more freight. We then launched forth upon the stream, the bark being towed as before.

"It was with a sensation half serious,

half comic, that I found myself thus afloat on the skin of a buffalo, in the midst of a wild river, surrounded by wilderness, and towed along by a half savage, whooping and yelling. . . .

To please the vanity of little Tonish, I discharged the double-barreled gun to the right and left, when in the center of the stream. The report echoed along the woody shores, and was answered by shouts from some of the rangers, to the great exultation of the little Frenchman, who took to himself the whole glory of this Indian mode of navigation.

"Our voyage was accomplished happily; the Commissioner was ferried across with equal success, and all our effects were brought over in the same manner. Nothing could equal the vain-glorious vaporizing of little Tonish, as he strutted about the shore, and extuded in his superior skill and knowledge, to the rangers. Beante,

however, kept his proud, saturnine look, without a smile. He had a vast contempt for the ignorance of the rangers, and felt that he had been undervalued by them. His only observation was, 'Dey now see de Indian good for something, anyhow.'

"The broad sandy shore where we had landed was intersected by innumerable tracks of elk, deer, raccoons, turkeys, and water fowl. The river scenery at this place was beautifully diversified, presenting long shining reaches, bordered by willows and cottonwood trees, rich bottoms, with lofty forests; among which towered enormous plane trees, and the distance was closed in by high embowered promontories. The foliage had a yellow autumnal tint, which gave to the sunny landscape the golden tone of one of the landscapes of Claude Lorraine. There was animation given to the scene by a raft of logs and branches, on which the Captain and his prime companion, the Doctor, were ferrying their effects across the stream; and by a long line of rangers on horseback, fording the river obliquely, along a series of sandbars about a mile and a half distant."

Belgium's Bells

Belgium has long been famous for its many bell towers and carillons. The carillons are a set of tower bells; sometimes there are more than four octaves of bells, the lowest weighing several tons and the smallest scarcely 20 pounds.

stating the total amount in sterling standing to the credit of his account. Rules and of electing a permanent Committee.

8.—In the event of the death of a member a similar Certificate shall, upon payment of a fee of \$2, be issued to his legal personal representative.

9.—Certificates shall be transferable by endorsement in writing signed both by transferor and transferee, but no transfer shall be recognized by the Association until the same has been noted in its books, for which a fee of \$1 shall be charged.

10.—Any member shall be entitled to a Pass Book upon payment of a fee of \$2.

11.—Any surplus of fees or similar receipts after payment of the expenses of management shall be invested by the Committee in the same manner as provided under Rule 4.

12.—Each member shall be given a distinctive number which shall be used by the Honorary Treasurer when acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions through the Press.

13.—The accounts of the Association shall be compiled as on October 5 of each year, except that no account shall be prepared for the period September 1 to October 5, 1916. The accounts shall be certified by the Honorary Auditors and published in the press for the information of members.

14.—A General Meeting of the members shall be held at a date to be hereafter advertised, but not later than November 30, 1916, for

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Malagas
One star 1.75 " " "
Two stars 2.50 " " "
Three stars 3.50 " " "

Madeiras
One star 2.00 " " "
Two stars 2.50 " " "
Three stars 3.50 " " "

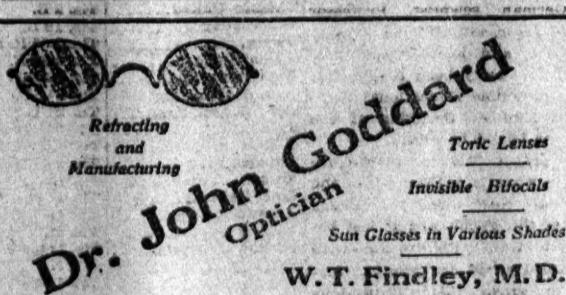
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Supply water at any TEMPERATURE required either direct to the bath or from the SHOWER.

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SHANGHAI GAS CO.

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or Showroom,

29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 22, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars	Market rate: 71.98
Shai Gold Bars	978 taels
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	19.17
Severages:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11—Tls.	6.85
Batch. @ 12.2—Mex. \$	9.50
Peking Bar	351
Native Interest	.09
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	81.75
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
5 m.s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.13
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 4765
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-11
London	Demand 2-11/2
India	T.T. 217
Paris	T.T. 408%
Paris	Demand 409
New York	T.T. 69%
New York	Demand 69%
Hongkong	T.T. 73
Japan	T.T. 73
Batavia	T.T. 168%

Bank's Buying Rate	
London	4 m.s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 3-1/2
London	6 m.s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 3-1/2
Paris	4 m.s. 422
New York	4 m.s. 72%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST	
\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.77
Gold \$1-Hk. Tls.	5.65
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.32
1-Euros	1.50
1-Boubles	2.48
1-Mex. \$	2.60
1-Mex. \$	1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange Transactions	
Shanghai, August 22, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94.00
Langkats	Tls. 26.75
New Eng.	Tls. 10.50
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25.00
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 39.00
Batu Anams	Tls. 1.75
Bukits	Tls. 5.50
Chempedaks	Tls. 16.00
Semambus	Tls. 1.77 1/2
Semambus	Tls. 1.80
Tebongs	Tls. 26.00
Zhangbet	Tls. 7.00
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 11.00
Chemors	Tls. 2.00
Direct Business Reported	
S. M. C. 5% deb. 1916	Tls. 100.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.)	Tls. 18.00
Batu Anams	Tls. 1.75
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90
Consolidated	Tls. 3.95
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.00
H. & S. Banks	\$737.50
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25.00
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.50
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7.00
Sonawangs	Tls. 17.50
Kaipings "B"	Tls. 10.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, August 22, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90 Sept.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.00 Sept.
Pahang	Tls. 2.10 Sept.
Kamunting	Tls. 8.50 cash
Direct	
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90 cash
Langkats	Tls. 26.75 cash
Consolidated	Tls. 21.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, August 21.	Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex:	
Spot: 2s 3/4d. to 2s 3/4d. paid.	
October to December: 2s 4/4d.	
buyers, 2s 5d. sellers.	
Tendency of Market: Firm.	
Last Quotation, London, August 19:	
Spot: 2s 2d. to 2s 3/4d. paid.	
October to December: 2s 4/4d.	
buyers.	
Tendency of Market: Steady.	

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Established 20 years	
102 Bubbling Well Road.	Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 66 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.
Assets	Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force	Tls. 31,711,861.00

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HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI	
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.	
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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with	
THE HEAD OFFICE	
Assets	Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force	Tls. 31,711,861.00

British-American Assurance Co.	
The undersigned, as agents for the	
above company, are prepared to	
grant policies against Fire on For-	
ign and Native Risk at Current	
Rates.	

FRAZAR & Co.	
Established 20 years	
102 Bubbling Well Road.	Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 66 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.
Assets	Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force	Tls. 31,711,861.00

IMPORTANCE OF U. S. RUBBER INDUSTRY

More Highly Developed Than In Any Other Part Of The World

The fact is not generally appreciated that the rubber industry is more highly developed in the United States than in any other nation of the world. And the leaders in the American industry are confident that the ending of the war and the free play of world commerce will be powerful factors in greatly expanding the use of rubber. It is on the expectation of huge supplies of cheap rubber and manifold new uses for rubber products that rubber merchants are in considerable part basing their confident expectations for the future of the business.

The argument for large stocks of cheap rubber seems plausible enough. In 1905 the world's output of native rubber of the Para grade was 60,000 tons. In 1914 the world output of this grade had declined to 60,000 tons. In the same period the cultivated or plantation rubber industry had its origin and development and had grown from an output of 145 tons to 64,000 tons in 1914, crossing the Para output for the first time.

It is estimated that in 1917 native rubber will have declined to a yield of 34,500 tons, while plantation rubber will have expanded to 147,000 tons.

By 1921 experts estimate the world will be producing 209,000 tons of cultivated rubber and but 30,000 tons of native.

Now that production of rubber is on a sound basis and yield can be so carefully approximated, it is considered inevitable that lower prices will lead to new uses for rubber.

Ranches and open ranges the world over have been converted into farms. Number of cattle is decreasing and leather for shoes and belting will, it is believed, be more and more supplied by rubber. Illustrations of these changes are already in hand. One company has produced a composition sole leather which it claims outwears sole leather and is superior in many respects. Rubber belting is steadily supplanting the more expensive leather belting. These are two samples. This list could even now be expanded, and good judges believe that the next few years will see some startling innovations.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 21.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:

Mid-Americans Spot 8.91d.

October-November 8.71d.

January-February 8.65d.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets Tls. 9,

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	6:00	Seattle & Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug 23	..	Boston & New York	Boston Castle	Br.	Dodwell
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Tsingtao maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	6:00	Vancouver B.C.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	8:00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	11:00	Vancouver B.C.	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.C.
..	15	New York via Panama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	19	Seattle	Tokwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	20	San Francisco etc.	Strathardie	Br.	Dollar Co.
..	21	5:00 Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	21	noon Seattle, Wash.	Sadovarenko	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct 6	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	7:30	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.O.
..	8:00	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 4	6:00	San Francisco	Shinnyo maru	Jap.	A.T.O.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 24	7:30	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	25 9:00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	25 9:30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	29 11:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	29 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 5	8:00	Yokohama, Edo, etc.	Portes	Br.	C.M.S.S.C.
..	11 9:00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monicaie	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7	5:30	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.O.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 24	8:00	Hurban, Capoetown etc	Watka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	20 8:00	Australian Port	Athena	Br.	C.M.S.S.C.
..	22 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Argonne	Br.	B. & S.
..	26	London	Thessaly maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 1	1 D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
..	1 P.M.	Marselles etc.	Armand Echic	Fr.	Cle M. M.
..	3 1:00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	3 3:00	Marselles, London etc.	Glastrae	Br.	Glen Line
..	4 9:30	Marselles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	5 5:00	London etc.	Capoetown	Br.	Glen Line
..	5 5:00	London, London etc.	Glenbrook	Br.	Glen Line
..	12 1:00	London	Pembrokeeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	13 D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
..	15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Kyoto Maru	Br.	B. & S.
..	17 1:00	London via Cape	Miyakawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	18 9:30	Marselles, London via Suez	Nanmu	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	1 P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	5 P.M.	Greece, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 4:00	Hongkong, Hongkong	Choyseang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	23 4:00	Ningpo, Wenchow	Hsi Peking	Br.	H.S.
..	23 4:00	Hongkong, Shantow	Hoibow	Br.	C.M.S.N.C.
..	23 4:00	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 4:00	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	23 9:00	Swatow, Hongkong	Kwonggang	Br.	C.P.O.S.
..	23 10:00	Wakao, Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	23 10:00	Hongkong, Canton	Lachow	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 11:00	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 12:00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	23 12:00	Hongkong, Canton	Persia maru	Jap.	A.T.O.
..	27 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 23	9:00*	Tingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	24 4:00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Br.	C.M.S.N.C.
..	25 11:30	Tingtao and Dalm	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	25 3:00	Vladivostock	Pokava	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	26 9:00	Tingtao, Tientsin, Dalm	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	26 9:00*	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burntumbeet	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	27 11:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Keelung	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 9:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 9:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Shunlun	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 2	3:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 23	9:00*	Tingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	24 4:00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Br.	C.M.S.N.C.
..	25 11:30	Tingtao and Dalm	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	25 3:00	Vladivostock	Pokava	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	26 9:00	Tingtao, Tientsin, Dalm	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	26 9:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	27 D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burntumbeet	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	27 11:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Keelung	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 9:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 9:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Shunlun	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 9:00	Weihaiwei, Chefo, Tientsin	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talle Maru, Captain Y. Tanida, will be despatched from the Footong N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 24th at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Statecabin (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. MacKie, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The ss. Parade Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered the ss. Burrumbet August 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The ss. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.C. ss. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chao and Tsingtao on Sunday.

The C.N. ss. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. ss. Ahnul left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. ss. Tuckwo for Han-

ko, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Anderson and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Vantin, Mr. E. Block, Mr. R. L. Canowith, Mr. S. J. March, Mr. J. C. G. King, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and child.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. ss. Hsinfung from Shantow—Herr Thunberg.

Per I.C. ss. Wongsang from Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, and family, Mrs. Sterling and family, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Grimstone.

Per C.M. ss. Kiangwang from Han-

ko—Miss Cassidy, Rev. C. Z. Beals, and Mr. H. B. Werner.

Passengers Departed

Per I.C. ss. Tuckwo for Han-

ko—Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Anderson and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Vantin, Mr. E. Block, Mr. R. L. Canowith, Mr. S. J. March, Mr. J. C. G. King, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and child.

NORTH SEA ENGAGEMENT ONLY A 'PATROL SCRAP'

Big Ships Never Had Chance To
Catch German Fleet, Which
Retired When Warned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—The North Sea fight was mainly a scrap between patrols, the big ships, apparently, never getting into contact, since the German High Seas Fleet retired when warned by its screen of patrols.

The official German version states: "In a sea-fight, on the 18th, our submarines sank off the East Coast of England a hostile small cruiser and a destroyer. A small cruiser and a battleship were heavily damaged."

Berlin's Account

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report—Berlin, August 20.—The German Admiralty reports:—On August 19th, a German submarine, off the British east coast, destroyed a small cruiser of the enemy and a destroyer, while a small cruiser and a battleship were hit by torpedoes and damaged.

RECALL BEAUCHAMP DUFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—It is officially announced that General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, has been recalled to give evidence before the Mesopotamia commission. General Sir Charles Monro succeeds as Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Daily Chronicle states that General Sir Beauchamp Duff is not returning to India. It was open to the Imperial Government to nominate a *locum tenens*. They decided, instead, to appoint as his successor General Sir Charles Monro, a soldier of great distinction who has won new laurels in the war in France and the Eastern Mediterranean and who was responsible for the withdrawal from Gallipoli, a most difficult operation, which was performed with the utmost skill and judgment.

The Times says that General Sir Charles Monro has won great distinction in the present war. His sound soldierly qualities have placed him among the foremost of our generals. He can perhaps, ill be spared from the front, but there are strong reasons why the Imperial Government should send to India at this juncture the ablest man at their disposal.

General Sir Charles Monro deservedly enjoys the full confidence of the Imperial Government and The Times believes that this appointment will give great satisfaction to India.

Jamaica Hurricane Ruins Banana Crop

Reuter's Service

London, August 21.—It is officially announced that the whole Jamaica banana crop has been destroyed by the recent hurricane. Twelve persons were killed.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—The Mesopotamia commission held a formal sitting in the House of Lords, today. An official message states: The Mesopotamia commission decided, in view of the extremely confidential nature of the documents upon which the earlier oral evidence will be based, that its meetings would be private. General Sir Edmund Barrow, Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office, gave evidence today. The commission meets again tomorrow.

In the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for War said that such measures as were practicable have been or are being taken with a view to relieving the units which have suffered from climatic or other causes in Mesopotamia.

Fighting Is General On Macedonian Front

Bulgarians Claim Capture Of
Florina; Repulse Allied
Attacks Elsewhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 21.—Operations are proceeding along the entire front of our eastern army in Macedonia.

Florina Is Conquered By Bulgarian Troops

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report—Balkan theater—Headquarters, August 19.—Counter-attacks south and east of Florina continue. South-west of the Doiran Lake, intermittent combats against the Bulgarian advanced positions are going on. East of Sturmis, we crossed the Vrundi-Balkan.

August 20.—Biklitsa, south of Preschalk and Banat, was taken by us. The Servian Drina division was driven from the dominating heights of Dsemari-Jeri and Meterlopoli, their counter-attacks being repulsed.

Official Bulgarian report (delayed)—Bulgarian headquarters, Aug. 15.—Hostile artillery opened a violent fire on August 14 against the advanced Bulgarian outposts south and west of the Doiran Lake.

During night-time, the infantry attacked, but were repulsed by the Bulgarians, whereupon the artillery fire of the enemy recommenced.

In the morning of August 15, the enemy attacked with considerable forces, but were repulsed, the hostile forces retreating in disorder.

August 17.—The whole 17th French division participated on

August 15 in a combat. The enemy's artillery continued the fire against our positions south and west of the Doiran Lake. The enemy's infantry attacked two places, but were forced to retreat, with heavy losses.

August 18.—On August 18 a Servian attack was repulsed between Ostrovo and Prespa Lakes. Our troops persecuted the enemy and conquered Florina.

After a strong artillery preparation, the enemy attacked south and west of Doiran Lake. They were repulsed by our fire. At the same place, a counter-attack resulted in bayonet fighting.

A German air-squadron bombed the enemy's railroads at several places and returned unharmed.

Greece Under Censor

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 18.—After the Greek demobilisation, the reserves were allowed to leave the country. Thus a steamer sailed with 2,500 bound for the United States. In Salonica there are now Italians estimated at 6,000.

Greece is entirely cut off from news of the Central Powers. The agents of the other belligerents take advantage of this by scattering their own news broadcast, confirming the former prediction of coming events without fear of being gainsaid.

The Greeks, however, especially the better classes, resent the tutelage. The elections are expected by the beginning of October.

In an interview, General Sarrail emphasized the strength of his army and spoke about the accumulated ammunition and stores.

USE OF NATIVE TROOPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, expressed his willingness to convey privately the results of communications with the military authorities in Africa on the subject of the employment of native troops for garrison purposes in Egypt and Aden and for active service in Mesopotamia.

SERIOUS DISASTER AT ARSENAL IN YORKSHIRE

Great Loss of Life Through Ex-
plosion at British Munition Factory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—It is officially announced that an explosion has occurred at a munition factory in Yorkshire and it is believed that there has been serious loss of life, but no details are yet available.

TO SUPPRESS BANDITS

Mukden, August 21.—One infantry regiment of the Chinese Government force in the expedition against the Mongolian bandits arrived at Kuochiatung in the morning of August 20 and opened fighting from noon of the same day. After having had furious engagements extending for two hours the Government forces were defeated and retreating and the Mongolian bandits are pursuing the Government forces.

There were many killed and wounded on both sides. While the fighting was going on, stray shots entered the railway zone of the South Manchurian Railway Company and there were some killed and wounded. The Japanese Red Cross party attended to the wounded of both sides.

Later—The Government forces at Kuochiatung have been reinforced and have taken an offensive attitude since the morning of August 21 and have been engaged in furious fighting. Stray shots have entered the railway zone of the South Manchurian Railway Company and even the trains passing the town and it has become extremely dangerous. There has sent a despatch to both sides, advising them to suspend the fighting. The Mongolian bandits accepted it but the Government forces have not agreed to have a truce, shooting the Japanese flag held by the despatch messenger, and they bombarded the Mongolians and captured an important position. The Mongolian forces are now placed in an unfavorable position.

EX-SHANGHAI CONSUL
FOR ORIENTAL CHOOLES

Mr. George Jamieson, Former

British Representative Here,
Appointed Governor

Reuter's Service

London, August 21.—Mr. George Jamieson, Consul-General at Shanghai 1897-99, has been appointed a Governor of the School of Oriental Studies, on the nomination of the China Association.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6734

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

Capt. Hilton-Johnson Seeks Japan Police

A Japanese cable states: Tokio, August 20.—Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson, the Deputy Superintendent of the Municipal Police Force of the International Settlement of Shanghai, is now arranging with the Tokio Foreign Office and Metropolitan Police to engage 30 Japanese police for the Municipal Police Force and the arrangements will soon be concluded.

REDS AND BLUES OF S.V.C. IN MANEUVERS

Decision Withheld Awaiting
Ruling On Charge By
Scottish Company

Until the military umpires of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps arrive at a decision as to the merits of a drive by the Scottish company the results of maneuvers held last night in the country lying back of St. George's farm will not be known. The corps was divided into two forces, the Reds defending a night camp position, and the Blues being the attacking force.

The Reds, under Captain Ransom, included the Portuguese, Customs, Chinese, Japanese and American companies. The Blues, under Captain Rutherford, included the Scottish, Italian and British A and B companies.

The Red forces were posted to act as an outpost for an imaginary defending force and the Blues acted as an advance force of an attacking army. The line held securely until the Scottish company plunged through a weak point in the line and captured a score of the Reds, including several members of the Chinese and American companies. The attack started at 7.45 and ended at 10.45.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, August 22, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centigr. mm. 753.83 758.06

Var. in mm. per 24 hrs. 29.53 28.65

Wind. min. for 12 hrs. 4.43 3.42

Direction. NE 2.07

Wind. 12 hrs. 12. 24

Wind. Miles per hour. 7.5 14.9

Temperature (Open) 26.5 26.4

Humidity (80°) 87 85

Nebulosity (8-10) 8 16

Cloudiness (8-10) — —

Rainfall inches. — —

Wind. 12 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 24 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 48 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 72 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 96 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 120 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 144 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 168 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 192 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 216 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 240 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 264 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 288 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 312 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 336 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 360 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 384 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 408 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 432 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 456 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 480 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 504 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 528 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour. — —

Wind. 552 hrs. — —

Wind. Miles per hour

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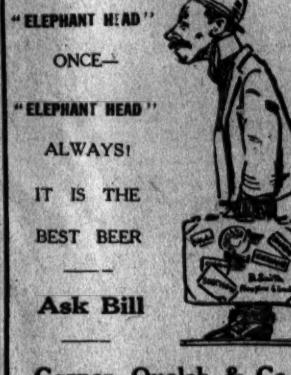
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Small Gardens Competition
The competition to be subject to the following conditions:—
(1) Open only to members of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.
(2) Limited to gardens of not more than four mows in area.
(3) The competition to take place Annually about the middle of May, the date to be advertised one week at least before judging.
(4) All judging to be carried out in one day by judges appointed by the Committee.
(5) Points will be awarded for:—(a) Quality of plants and flowers 25
(b) Grouping of colors 25
(c) Lay out of garden 25
(d) General condition of garden 25

Note.—Only hardy plants and such half-hardy plants as can be raised without artificial heat may be used. All plants to have been in the possession of exhibitor for at least two months before the competition.

(6) Entrance fees of \$2 to be paid to the Hon. Secretary before 1st May.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.
10763

The Comparative Law School of China, Law Department of Soochow University.

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For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

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Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Business and Official Notices

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